

ENTERTAINMENTS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-5]

PRINTING & BINDING

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OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

KEROSENE.

ASAHI BEER.

WHAT OIL do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just 'OIL' from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case. THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICE & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [642]

JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons

POSTAGE STAMP

CATALOGUE.

First and Second Parts complete.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [463]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 833.3. at \$5.97 and \$7.51 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Lapponen Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS.

STOCK.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marine in Various Stages. Telephone 1219. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A MAD ELEPHANT

crushing out a man's life with its huge foot would not be more terrible than the cruel demon Rheumatism—Rheumatism that cripples the limbs, weakens the muscles and crushes all comfort, peace and hope by its horrible pains.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures Rheumatism. Its phenomenal success is a matter of record the world over. Just rub it into the aching parts—apply it where the pain is and the pain goes.

You owe it to yourself, to your family, to shake off the grip of Rheumatism and be well. So send for a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm at once.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

PART PLAYED BY BRITISH FLEET AT TSINGTAU.

FIRST AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT PUBLISHED.

WORK DONE BY GOOD SHIP "TRIUMPH."

[BY A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS."]

The following is the first authoritative account which has yet been published of the work done by the British fleet at Tsingtao. It fills in many gaps in our knowledge of the siege and is a document of first-class historical importance.

The blockade of Tsingtao was established on August 24th, and the landing of the Japanese Army was commenced on September 2nd, at Lungkow, to the westward of Chefoo, whence a fairly level plain exists to the terrain of the German territory. On September 10th, the *Triumph*, then at Weihaiwei, received instructions by wireless to join up with the Japanese Navy forthwith, together with the *Usk*, to take part in these operations. The ship at the time was at sea carrying out gunnery practice, and returned at once to Weihaiwei, coaled all night and proceeded on September 11th for Tsingtao, arriving off the Island of Chialientao on the morning of September 12th. Off the Chialientao was the *Suwa*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Squadron, with the *Yakumo*.

A conference of Allied Captains was held on board the Japanese flagship and the system of patrols set out. On the arrival (September 13th) of Admiral Tschirner in H.L.M.S. *Immel* with auxiliaries, which included a large repair ship, the *Triumph* and *Usk* were ordered to act under his direct command.

During the blockade of Tsingtao the British ships conformed to the movements of the Japanese ships, taking part in all the operations and being based on Weihaiwei (except in the case of emergency) for coal and supplies. During this time in accordance with orders received from the C. in C. four maxims were prepared to fire vertically and two companies of men trained for defence against aerial attack.

The work for mounting one of the 6 pdr. was also commenced and sweeping practice carried out.

On September 15th the *Triumph* and *Usk* left to convey the G. C. and Staff, together with the 24th Regiment from Taku Bar to Laoshan Bay. On September 20th they called at Weihaiwei with transports, which embarked 250 mules, sailing for Laoshan Bay on the 21st, where they were met by a Japanese destroyer which led the British ships into the anchorage through the swept area. The British troops were landed on September 23rd in the *Triumph* and Japanese boats, and the following is a general description of the landing place in Laoshan Bay and arrangements made by the Japanese.

LANDING IN LAOSHAN BAY.

A broad flat shelving beach with a fair rise and fall of tide and deep water close to, sheltered from the north and west, provided a splendid landing place with plenty of inshore room for parking guns, excreting horses, storing ammunition and fodder, and laying sidings for a light railway. A very fair road (as roads go in China) leads inland to the mountain passes. The first pier to be built was a floating one by the Navy, and this lasted until heavy seas came in on October 16th and 17th, but by this time it had served its purpose. Two pile piers were at this time under construction for landing the heavy howitzers, etc.

Flat-bottomed sampans were mostly used for landing, each carrying fifteen or twenty men or six horses, the latter being made to walk ashore when the sampans grounded. Large iron lighters were used for landing the gun carriages, gun stores and railway material, lighters being beached at high-water and emptied at low. These same lighters carried the heavy guns, and howitzers, to the big pile piers, and a special vessel fitted with a powerful crane lifted them from the transports into the lighters, whilst a wooden gantry erected at the end of one of the pile piers was the means of landing tide side tracks from the railway being laid up to the pier head. A vast number of Chinese were employed on all kinds of work, carrying stores and laying the railway, and appeared to take to the work with alacrity, as they did in all the operations on which they were engaged on inland.

AN INSPIRING SCENE.

The Japanese themselves did the water work and the actual landing. The beach generally presented a most inspiring scene, British and Japanese flags crossed before the Commandant's flag, the station erected, long trains of ammunition and stores moving off, in one long continuous line, with an occasional howitzer battery interposed; railroad being pushed rapidly along, cars being taken as much as possible to avoid crops; whilst the work of pile driving and pier building goes on incessantly, with continual landing of men, horses and all kinds of material.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GUNS LANDED.

The total number of guns believed to have been landed is made up as follows:—Fifty-eight siege guns, including six 28cm. (the same as used at Port Arthur, and nicknamed "Bottles" on account of their similarity), and six 10-in. guns, remainder heavy howitzers. Thirty-six field guns, and eighteen mountain guns. In addition four 4.7-in. and four 6-in. guns which are to be worked by a Naval Brigade of 500 men. At this time the Japanese believed that these guns would be in position and ready to open fire about the end of October.

After the landing of the troops had been effected, all ships continued to carry out the system of patrols laid down by the C. in C. During the whole of the operation mine sweeping was continually carried out, and at about this period especially in and around Laoshan Harbour.

It was desired to clear an approach to this harbour as soon as possible, to enable an attack in force to be made on it from the sea, as, once secured, it would form a very convenient sea-plane base, whilst an advanced base for forwarding supplies

to the Army it presented many advantages on account of its comparative proximity to the firing line, compared with Laoshan Bay. Moreover, it is also served with an excellent metal road.

DAILY RECONNAISSANCES BY SEAPLANES. Daily reconnaissances, weather permitting, were made by the Japanese seaplanes. Working from the seaplane mother ship, they continued to bring valuable information throughout the siege. The mother ship was fitted with a couple of derricks for hoisting them in and out. During these reconnaissances they were continually fired at by the German guns, mostly with shrapnel, but were never hit. The Japanese airmen usually carried bombs for dropping on the enemy's positions. By September 27th the area swept was sufficient to warrant an attack being made on Laoshan Harbour from the sea, and accordingly all battleships and certain cruisers were ordered to return to Laoshan Bay. When assembled a conference was held on board the flagship, and instructions given for the attack ordered for the next day, the general idea being that the 2nd Division (*Suwa*, *Yakumo*, *Tango*, *Triumph*) should attack Iltis Fort and adjoining works, whilst the *Tokaido*, *Yokuna*, and destroyers would cover the landing of a Naval Force in Laoshan Harbour. These operations were timed to synchronize with the advance of the army, to the line of hills, of which Prince Heinrich is the left wing of the army, whilst the right was to rest on the shore of Kinshau Bay, and the bombardment of the 2nd Division was intended to cover to some extent this advance.

COMMANDING THE FORTS.

On September 28th both divisions proceeded to carry out their respective attacks. As the Battleship Squadron passed Laoshan Harbour it could be seen that the landing had been effected with but little opposition. At 8.45 a.m. the *Suwa* led the division up to the predetermined bombardment position, ships five cables apart, speed twelve knots, and opened fire at 14,000 yards, each ship opening fire in succession—reaching that range. Owing to the haze and mist both gunnery and observation of fire were difficult. The *Chitose* had been previously posted off Taikungtao for the purpose of spotting, but during this run did not prove of much assistance. The German forts did not reply and it is probable that they were not ready. Whilst the squadron was steaming away to take up a position for another run, Iltis Fort was observed firing at the troops advancing, and was thereby accurately located by our force.

At 9.35 a.m. the second run was commenced; by this time the light had improved considerably. Shortly after the *Suwa* had opened fire on this run, Fort A replied, straddling her with a salvo. Each ship as she turned came under this fire, which was maintained by the fort throughout the run, and though in many cases shots came close to the ships no hits were received.

The result of the bombardment could not be accurately determined owing to the great range and the fact that many of the works were hidden from the view of the squadron, but the operation was successful and covered the advance of the infantry to the predetermined line, where they encountered to await the bringing up of the siege guns.

It is not being then known for certain what success attended the army advance, the fleet received orders for a further bombardment on the next day in the event of it being required. This time, however, it was intended to carry out a different plan, a slow steady fire being maintained from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. by the battleships working in pairs (*Okishima* and *Atsuhima* being included to make six).

GERMAN LIES.

The Budapest correspondent to the *Morning Post* gives the following:—The papers to-day publish most astounding German information with regard to the British operations for knocking the Germans of blood-hounds (against the German lines). It seems that in order to explain away the recent use of asphyxiating gases and to win back Hungarian respect, which seemed to be slipping away, they officially circulated information in Hungary and Austria to the following effect:—"We received absolutely trustworthy information some weeks ago that the English are training two thousand most ferocious blood-hounds, which they intend to send against our lines before storming our positions. The dogs are to be starved for days before the attack and are trained on dummy soldiers dressed in German uniforms." Only two of the papers give any credit to the story, the *Peoples' Voice*, of course, and the *Posti Napok*, which naively comments upon the story from the dog-fancier's point of view, pointing out that the dogs, when they see their comrades falling out under the German fire, will turn and fly, and give immense trouble to their masters. "England will be as unsuccessful with this inhuman scheme," it says, "as she was with the many others she invented, and which will not be imitated by the cultured Germans."

BRITISH GALLANTRY.

British officers, treated at the British hospital in Versailles, before leaving again for the front, wanted to pay homage to the French soldiers and officers fighting on the blue battlefield, and wrote on the blue ribbon of a beautiful bunch of white roses and red carnations, the following words:—"The officers at the General Hospital of the British army in Versailles, in souvenir and testimony of admiration to their French comrades." Then very simply, they wrote and put their wreath at the statue of Joan of Arc, in the Church of St. Louis de Versailles. Every Frenchman, adds *Le Temps*, which reports this fact, will admire the gallantry of these officers. They considered that in order to manifest their admiration for their French comrades, they could not do better than put flowers before the image of the young heroine, who is the pure symbol of French patriotism and self-sacrifice, and whose noble figure now looks down upon the faces of the friends and foes of yore.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 38).

Members of the Taikeo Club (2nd Sub.)	100.00
"A"	7.35
Mr. H. G. Allen	100.00
H. S.	50.00
Mr. H. P. Winslow	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund—	
Collected by the Victoria Dispensary (June):—	
Mr. J. H. May	\$10.00
Capt. J. S. Lowington	2.00
Mr. A. P. Nobbs	5.00
Mr. E. W. H. James	5.00
Mr. Lewis Guy	5.00
Mr. F. V. Stapleton	5.00
Mr. J. R. Capell	5.00
Mr. F. Rapp	5.00
Mr. C. Wallace	5.00
A Friend	3.00
W. H.	2.50
	\$ 52.50

Already acknowledged lists 1/37... \$ 409.85

\$255,405.91

Monthly subscriptions already acknowledged lists 1/37 48,406.07

\$303,811.95

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14 £17,000 at 1/9 5/10

29/3/15 £7,000 at 1/9 5/10 and 1/10

28/5/15 £2,000 at 1/9 5/10 290,117.47

Balance in hand £13,694.51

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

CAN A BARONET RESIGN HIS TITLE?

LEGAL ASPECT.

Sir Edgar Speyer's letter to the Prime Minister asking him to accept his resignation as a Privy Counsellor and to revoke his baronetcy, notes a legal correspondent in the *Times*, raises questions of interest to the student of history and of law.

For example, it will be asked whether it is possible for Sir Edgar Speyer to rid himself of his hereditary title. In the strict legal sense a peer cannot resign his dignity, and if he be a peer of England or a peer of the United Kingdom he cannot resign his lordship of Parliament, although, of course, he is under no obligation to take his seat. This rule that a peer cannot resign his peerage was definitely decided in 1878 in the *Peerage Case*, when Robert Villiers, Viscount Grandison, resigned his peerage and his title of Viscount, and all other honours and titles as well in possession as in remainder. The decision of the House of Lords was conclusive of the question:—

"The lords spiritual at a temporal in Parliament assembled, upon very long debate, are unanimously of opinion and do resolve and adjudge, that no line now living, nor at any time hereafter to be lived to the King, can bar such title of honour, or the right of any person claiming such title under him that lived, or shall levy such fine."

The reasons are important. First, a peerage is a personal dignity annexed to the blood, and nothing but a deficiency or a corruption of the blood can hinder the descent, as if the ancestor be attainted of treason or felony. Secondly, a dignity was neither subject to a condition at the common law, nor entailed by the Statute of *Donatio Conditionalis* (the statute that created entails), nor barred by the Statute of *Pines*. Thirdly, the title of viscount, etc., is not so much a private interest as a public right, for peers are born councillors of state, and are part of a senatorial body, and therefore cannot be repudiated without the consent of all those who have interest in it. From this it appears that so far as the peer himself is concerned, he cannot divest himself of his dignity, for he cannot convey it; whereas, on the other hand, he can, and he can do so by conveying his peerage, and by consequence, by committing, and being convicted of treason, corruption of blood no longer following a conviction for felony; while so far as his fellow-peers are concerned, even if otherwise empowered to divest himself, he could not do so without their consent. The rule in the *Peerage Case*—if not the reasons given for it—was applied by the House of Lords in 1907 in the *Norfolk Peerage Case* (23 *The Times* Law Reports, 114) to a surrender made in 1808, of a Committee of Privileges deciding that such a surrender was void. In this case Lord Stowell said:—"A man cannot alien a title of honour either by surrender to the Crown or by grant to a subject. The reason is that it is a personal dignity which descends to his posterity and is fixed in the blood."

THE POSITION OF BARONETS.

Does the rule apply to baronets? The answer depends upon whether a baronetcy is or is not a "dignity." Baronets were first created in 1611 by James I., and were given to those who first contributed to the expenses of the Plantation of Ulster. English law holds firmly to precedent, and when precedent fails it falls back on analogy, and because a baronetcy is hereditary there is little doubt that a baronet cannot resign his title and its privileges in such a way as to deprive his heirs, save only by committing, and being convicted of treason, or any other felony of deprivation were possible, then probably (it cannot be put higher) the consent of his colleagues would be necessary to a valid exercise of such power.

The position as to the Privy Council appears simpler. A Privy Counsellorship is certainly not a "dignity," therefore no inference can be drawn from the history and vicissitudes of the peerage. Nor is it hereditary, therefore if a Counsellor desired to resign he would be under no obligation to consider, nor would any disabilities arise from the position of his heirs. None the less it would seem that the Sovereign is entitled to take counsel of whom he will, and—though this question is not likely to be raised—without doubt the subject if called on to advise could not refuse to obey. The outward signs of the King's favour in this matter are the enrolment in the Book of the Council and the taking of an oath. The King can at any moment call for the prerogative left which the Sovereign exercises without the advice of a responsible Minister. But as the honour is conferred by the King he alone can take it away. It cannot be too carefully remembered that the whole attitude of the common law towards the subjects of this kingdom is that it is the duty of every one to serve the State; whatever the office, it is not for him to set up his private wishes against the public weal.

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[10]

STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco, Rumania, 20 different for a SHILLING. On orders I send wonderful choices of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 66 pages is sent gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bela Sackala, Lucerne (Switzerland—Europe). [679]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[697]

THE COURT WAS CONVULSED!

In a case of assault and battery tried before a magistrate not so long ago, a stout, hearty-looking man was called to give evidence. He positively braced on the court with the good nature of one who never had the slightest quarrel with his food.

"Now," said counsel, "you were in the restaurant at the time the assault took place. Tell the court just what you heard."

"Who, me?" was the reply, "I didn't hear anything. I was eating." This unexpected reply convulsed the court. Everyone pictured him splashing about in the soup, and positively ploughing through his food. Of course this is no hint to you to attack your meals like a grampus. But, if you are one of the thousands of victims of indigestion, you must envy anyone who can give such earnest attention to his dinner without any error of unpleasant consequences.

After all, what is generally the secret of want of relish for food? Simply a disordered state of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If these organs are out of order, the wheels of life run uneasily and with many a jolt. Food undigested, or only partially digested, ferments, giving rise to flatulence, acidity, and heartburn, sometimes so distressing as to lead to sleeplessness. If it is retained too long in the bowels, the constipated condition, besides its bodily discomforts, produces poisons whose entry into the blood causes headaches, weariness of mind and body and fulness of temper.

Mrs. Annie Shaw, of Lower Caledon St., Uitenhage, Cape, wrote on March 20th, 1914.

"A little over two years ago my health became suddenly very bad; I could not make out what was the matter with me. I suffered from pains in my chest and between the shoulder blades, especially after my meals. I got very little rest or sleep and felt quite unfit for my household duties. I lost all inclination for food, became extremely weak, and dragged through my days wearily."

"I was advised by a lady friend to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. I bought a bottle, though with little hope that it would do me any good. But I felt immediate relief from my troubles. I regained my meals. I used in all five bottles, when I was completely restored to health, and have remained well up to the present."

"I always keep Mother Seigel's Syrup and Pills in the house, and on any slight derangement of my system use them as prescribed with invariably good results."

The entirely satisfactory ending to this case could be multiplied by thousands of others in every part of the world. Such sudden collapses in health are frequently due to indigestion's slow but steady sapping of vitality. This drain on the system is stopped when Mother Seigel's Syrup restores efficiency to the stomach, liver, and bowels, and helps them to get every ounce of nourishment from the food taken. Most important of all is the stamping out of the first signs of the trouble. Copy Mrs. Shaw and ward off threatened attacks by the occasional use of this famous remedy. [74]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANKRUPTCY NO. 43 OF 1914.

IN THE MATTER of a Deed of Arrangement for the benefit of Creditors between LEUNG SHIU KONG and C. A. DA ROZA, as Trustees, and LEUNG SHIU KONG, late of Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there being in the hands of the Trustees under the above Deed of Arrangement a surplus arising from the separate Estate of LEUNG SHIU KONG, and as provision has been made for the claims filed by the separate Creditors of the said LEUNG SHIU KONG, it is the intention of the Trustees, at the expiration of fourteen days from date, to transfer such surplus to the credit of the estate of the said CLOU BASTO & COMPANY.

Dated the 24th day of June, 1915.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Trustee. [688]

WANTED.

A No. 1 HOUSE BOY, to go out of the City. Must have best of references. Call Hongkong Hotel, Sunday, 7-9 A.M.
C. J. LAFFERTY.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915. [689]

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.
IN AID OF THE
BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN
BELGIUM.
will be held in
THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
on
FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, FROM 4-7 P.M.

UNDER the distinguished Patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY,
H.E. Major General KELLY, C.B., and Mrs. KELLY, His Honour Sir WILLIAM REYS
DAVIS and Lady DAVIS, The Commanders
and Mrs. ANSTEWTER.

By kind permission of Col. Watson and the
Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will
play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 Cents. Tax 40 Cents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

THE HONGKONG GORINTHIAN
YACHT CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members
will be held at the Club House on June
30th, 1915, at 8 P.M.
All Members are specially requested to attend.
By Order of the Committee,
A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary. [687]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MAY ROAD STATION will be Open for
Traffic on and after THURSDAY,
July 1st.
Single Fares from Upper or Lower Terminus,
20 Cents.

Season Tickets available for Three Months
between the Lower Terminus and May Road—
can be obtained on application at the Company's
Office at the following rates:—

Gentlemen	\$30.00
Ladies	\$10.00
Children	\$5.00

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1915. [681]

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to the INCREASED COST of
Manufacture, &c., it has been decided to
raise the Price of ICE to 14 cents per lb. as
from 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915. [678]

PEAK CLUB.

BAND NIGHTS.

BY kind permission of Lt. Col. WATSON
and Officers of the 7th Punjabis, the
Band of the Regiment will play at the Club,
commencing at 9 P.M. on the following nights
(weather permitting):—

SATURDAY, 3rd July 1915.

do, 17th " "

do, 31st " "

do, 14th Aug. " "

do, 28th " "

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1915. [688]

G. R.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for WASHING
ARTICLES officially supplied to H.M.
Ship at Hongkong for 1 year from 1st
September, 1915.

Forms giving particulars of the Articles and
the terms of the contract may be obtained by
application to the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "CAMAR,"
in a sealed envelope marked "TENDERS for
WASHING."

No tender will be received after the 5th prox.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily
be accepted.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [693]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [692]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE 6 PER CENT. INTERNAL LOAN
OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE Public are hereby notified that the
SECOND PAYMENT OF INTEREST
of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd year of the
Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the
30th of June of this year. With the exception
of the debited regulations, governing the
Payment of Interest of the Loan, which have
been published in the Government Gazette and
which have been printed for the information of
the Public by all the establishments authorized
for the Payment of Interest, the following
important points are hereby published for
general information:—

1. The date when the Payment of Interest
begins:
30th June, 4th Year of the Chinese
Republic.

2. The Organs authorized for the Payment of
Interest:
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the
BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK
OF COMMUNICATIONS.

c. The Reliable Agents of the above-
mentioned two Banks.
d. All Maritime Customs Offices.

3. The Methods for the Claiming of Interest.
The Public when Claiming for the Interest
must set down the matured Coupons and proceed
to any of the above-mentioned Organs with the
said Coupons. The said Organs after examining
the said Coupons will then pay the Interest and
retain the Coupons so paid. But the holders of
\$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not
cut down the Coupons themselves, as the said
Bonds have to be examined first by the Organs
concerned.

The Matured Coupons can be used as cash in
Payment of Land Tax. The Interest of the
Coupons is expressed in terms of "Big Dollar,"
and it is required to be converted into Taels
or Copper Cash, then the Rate of Exchange for
different districts will be decided and posted in
conspicuous places by the various Financial
Bureaux concerned.

The blank Coupon No. 1 of each Bond must
be cut down at the time when the Coupon No. 2
is presented for payment in cash or for payment
of Land Tax and to be handed over for can-
cellation together with Coupon No. 2. The
Public are requested to read over the detailed
regulations governing the payment of interest,
which are obtainable at all authorized Organs
above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS. [686]

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father,
in HAK MING, alias in TAI SHAN,
alias in TUN SHAN, a native of Ping Yuen
district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when
young, and who succeeded to Ipoh, Perak, and
Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work
for many years, succeeded in obtaining a
large sum of money, which was sent back to his
native country and invested in real estate, i.e.
over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and
Moi Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses,
Shops and Schools, together with over Three
Thousand Mou of Agricultural Land.
These properties were all registered in the
Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi, Moi Yuen
and Ping Yuen, title deeds being held for them
and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the
23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his
native country. Ping Yuen district. There are
several sons of the deceased and each of us is
entitled to a share of the said property. The
first son, named in Yeuk Hoo, died some time
previously and left two sons named in Hui Wan
and in Yau Wan; the second son was named
in Yeuk Leung alias in Kot Pang; the third
in Yeuk Koo, alias in Pak Ngom; the fourth
in Yeuk Ngo, alias in Yau Sam; the fifth
in Yeuk Kai, alias in Shui Chai; the sixth in
Yeuk Wah; the seventh in Yeuk Chow, alias
in Chia Ping; the eighth in Yeuk Yau, alias
in Chia Ping; the ninth in Yeuk Hing, alias in
Lai Chai; the tenth in Yeuk Ching, alias in
Lai Chai; the eleventh in Yeuk Ching, alias in
Lai Chai; the twelfth in Yeuk Tsoi; the thirteenth
in Yeuk Yung; the fourteenth in Yeuk Kwai;
the fifteenth in Yeuk Wong; the sixteenth
in Yeuk Cheung; the seventeenth in Yeuk
Ming; and there are also six or seven grand-
sons.

As we have so many near relations, it is
feared that among them there may be one or
two who might secretly contract debts. All we
brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided
that no one be allowed secretly to sell or
mortgage the said property. We therefore beg
to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant
relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact,
that the said property cannot be mortgaged or
employed as security for obtaining loans of
money secretly, and if any of our brothers
should have secured any loan on such security
the or diters should demand the repayment of
it from the one who is responsible for it, other-
wise we will not be held responsible for any
debt contracted.

Signed:—In Yeuk Ngo, In Yeuk Leung,
In Yeuk Kai, In Yeuk Koo,
In Yeuk Chow, In Yeuk Wah,
In Yeuk Fook, In Yeuk Sa,
In Yeuk Tsoi, In Yeuk Yung,
In Yeuk Ching, In Yeuk Kwai,
In Yeuk Cheung, In Yeuk Ming,
In Yeuk Wong, In Yeuk Ming.

4th June, 4th Republiation Year. [680]

(Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

IF YOU SHAVE WITH
A SAFETY RAZOR
SAVE YOUR OLD
BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness,
per re-sharpen them and make them
D. zon. like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [687]

WANTED.

BED ROOM, Sitting Room and Bathroom,
Furnished or Unfurnished, Preferably
Central District.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1915. [693]

HOUSE TO LET

TO LET.
From 1st July.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road
4 GOOD ROOMS.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [685]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai
Road, 10-Roomed House, with
Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour.
TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 8 and
9, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink
& Co.).
Apply—
D. H.
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [681]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCUROTOR,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

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SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCUROTOR,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano,
"FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road,
containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants'
Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwelling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN,
CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern
Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light
and Hot and Cold Water Installation through-
out. Good Office and Godown accommodation.
Three self-contained flats. Occupation end
July. Inspection invited.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession on or about 15th August next.
English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
"PENYBREW," Menden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
2-Roomed House with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nelson Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN OLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PRINCE "THE RETREAT,"
21, WONG-NEI-HONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [58]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [573]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [58]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
FORMAZONE.

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and
Palatable drink, particularly
suited for Tennis, Shooting
and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS.

TRADE MARK.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

BRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25TH, 1915.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
IN CHINA.

At last the British Government has
decided to definitely prohibit trading by
British subjects with subjects of the enemy
resident in China, and recent happenings
in China have made it quite plain that
this step will be cordially welcomed by
all patriotic British merchants.

The principal offenders are apparently firms in
London and Manchester. In view of
the fact that the Government long ago
declared trading with enemy subjects in
China to be "undesirable" and actively
encouraged British merchants to try
to capture the foreign trade which
Germans held before the outbreak of war,
it is simply astounding that there should
have been firms in Great Britain
ready and anxious to continue trade
relations with enemy firms in China,
thus frustrating the declared national
aim. Judging from correspondence
on the subject which has appeared
in the Manchester Guardian,
ignorance of the conditions which obtain
in China is perhaps the best excuse that
can be offered for the Manchester
exporters. One, a member of the
Manchester Chamber of Commerce, wants
to know why China is specially
singled out. "Why not the whole
world?" he asks bitterly. He presumes
he can trade with a German in New York,
although the goods may be for German
consumption, but he must not trade with
a German in China, although he knows
the goods are for Chinese consumption.

Mr. SPEAKMAN, the Secretary of the
Manchester Chamber of Commerce, sup-
plies the obvious answer to this when he
says it would be outside the scope of
practical politics to prohibit trade with
Germans in New York for the following
reason:—

German residents in New York are subject
to the laws and under the protection of the
United States; in fact, so far as trading is
concerned, they have the rights of American
citizens. If our Government were to try
to interfere with their right to trade with
this country, the United States Government
would justly resent it. This difficulty does
not exist in China. Owing to the extra-
territorial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the
treaty ports there, every foreign resident is
subject to the laws of his own country, and
there is, therefore, no neutral Government to
be considered.

Another correspondent, who signs him-
self "Common Sense," asks what is the
difference between putting his hand in the
pocket of a German in China and
stealing his purse (presumably a dishonest
action) and going into the German's ware-
house and stealing his chops—his own
private registered trade-marks? He wishes
to know if honesty (usually considered the
best policy) is to be entirely sacrificed
because of this war. To him "China
Trader" replies by asking if enemy
"chops" cannot be taken over by the Board
of Trade during the war and licences given
to British traders to use them on the same
standard qualities, stipulating only that
the goods so marked must now be placed
in British hands abroad? In this manner
the merchant at Home would continue to
buy and export, the manufacturer could
keep his looms running, and the British
quality would be kept before the Chinese
buyer. After the war the Board of Trade
could dispose of the "chop" according to
peace terms. A Shanghai Merchant, who
signs himself "An upholder of British
Trade in the Far East," states part of the
case for prohibition in these terms:—

By carrying on business with German and
Austrian firms in China certain Manchester
shippers are directly assisting the enemy
financially, as the Germans in China, who
number now many hundreds, buy war bonds
and notes every month, through a certain
neutral bank here, and the money is remitted
by them to Germany. Does it not appear a
shame to you Manchester merchants and
shippers that, whilst we out here are doing
our little best to capture German trade, you
should allow the German interests in Man-
chester to prevent it? Oh! that some of you
could come here and see daily many hundreds
of Germans in the streets and streets who
hale us, and are doing everything they can
possibly do to down British trade and
Britishers in the eyes of China!

These things, however, would not in
themselves warrant a discrimination
being made between Germans and
Austrians in China, and Germans
and Austrians in the United States,
or Holland, or Denmark, or any
other of the Neutral States of Europe.
What the British Government has now
recognised is the fact that in China, as
well as in Siam, the German communities
are, to all intents and purposes, German
colonies, governed by German law and
not by the law of the country
in which they reside. In effect by
deciding to prohibit trade with enemy
subjects resident in China and Siam, the
Imperial Government has endorsed a
decision rendered by the Prize Court
at Alexandria a few months ago, which
ruled that no citizen of a country which
had a treaty of extra-territoriality with
China could acquire a Chinese domicile,
either personal or commercial. Conse-
quently such a person is an alien enemy. It
is to be assumed that the Government has
been advised that this ruling is good law,
and thus a distinction can properly
be drawn between an ordinary
neutral country like the United States,
and countries such as China and
Siam where extra-territoriality prevails.

Manchester and London trading with the
enemy will now shortly end at Shanghai
and other Treaty Ports of China as it
was long ago ended in Hongkong. There
remains one further comment to make. In
the House of Commons on May 19th
Sir EDWARD GREY announced that the
question of putting a stop to trading with
the enemy in China had been under
consideration, and action would be taken
as soon as the Government was assured
that similar measures would be taken by
the Government of Japan. We are yet
without information as to whether that
assurance has been given.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 5 p.m.

Dr. and Mrs. Jordan had booked for
Hongkong by the Suva-maru, leaving
London on the 5th inst.

A Snowball Bag Sale is announced to
take place in the grounds of Government
House on Friday July 9th, in aid of the
Belgians in England and in Belgium.

Mr. W. Scull, manager of the Jockey
Club Stables, has complained to the
Police that someone has stolen from his
room a gold watch and chain and pen-
dant, and money to the total value of \$240.

Brigadier-General A. A. Chichester,
D.S.O., whose name appears among the
new Companions of the Order of the Bath,
will be remembered as the D.A.A.G. in
Hongkong when the late Major-General
Villiers-Hutton was in command of the
troops.

Mr. James Johnstone Keswick, aged 68,
of Mabie, Kirkcubrightshire, and of
Beach Grove, Annan, N.B., a director of
the Fongal Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.,
and formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-
son & Co., of China, left personal estate
in the United Kingdom of the value of
£40,132.

THE WAR.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

TO BE PROHIBITED IN CHINA AND SIAM.

RUSSIANS ABANDON LEMBERG.

A MASTERLY RETIREMENT.

ENEMY TRAPPED ON THE DNIESTER.

BRITISH ARMY OF MUNITION MAKERS.

RECRUITING OFFICES BESIEGED WITH APPLICANTS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEMBERG IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

RUSSIAN RETREAT EFFECTED WITHOUT A HITCH.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

A communiqué says:—The Russians abandoned Lemberg on Tuesday, and continued to retreat on a new front. The enemy offensive in the direction of Lemberg was arrested on the 21st June and on the following night, by stubborn fighting, a series of barren attacks costing the enemy dearly, but as he succeeded in advancing in the region of the town of Zolkiew, evacuation was decided upon. The Russian cavalry again moved, sabring three Companies west of Rawa Russka.

The battle continues on the Dniester, where the Russians took 1,000 prisoners in a bayonet fight.

NEW RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS DECIDED UPON WEEKS AGO.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

Now that the Russians are firmly established on the Tanew with their rear-guard at the Grodnik Lakes, and have accomplished their task of delaying the enemy's advance on Lemberg for two days, while it is increasingly evident that the Russians have the upper hand on the Dniester, there is no objection to saying that the new Russian dispositions were decided upon weeks ago.

The Russian retreat was effected without a hitch on Saturday night, and the enemy's object, to force a decisive battle, has been foiled. The enemy probably counted on Russian sentimental reluctance to abandon the conquered territory, but the General Staff for days past have taken the public discreetly into their confidence, and the soundness of the redistribution of the Russian forces is appreciated.

ENEMY'S VAST STRENGTH.

It is estimated that there are over 2,000,000 Austrians and Germans on a hundred-mile front from the Lower Tanew to Nikolajew, whence there are 450,000 along the Dniester front. There are altogether 4,000,000 of the enemy troops between the Baltic and Bukovina.

The Lemberg defence, upon which the Russians had fallen back, are five or six miles to the west of the city. They are of recent construction, and are in no wise impregnable, while their value is lessened by the densely-inhabited zone at the rear.

AUSTRIANS TRAPPED ON THE DNIESTER.

A SMASHING BLOW.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

The Russian success below Nijnioff was the result of a carefully designed plan. Here the Dniester winds in a series of gigantic bends. The Austrians were allowed to cross at several places, but they were unable to deploy quickly in the confined area. The Russians, astride of the northern outlet of the bend, withheld their smashing blow for nearly a week, during which the enemy's numbers were constantly increasing. Then suddenly they attacked along the whole line, and caught the Austrians before reaching the village of Snovidoff, which was the main Austrian stronghold. The Russians had to storm entanglements and then the trenches, their attacks lasting all Sunday night. Thereafter there was a series of deadly house-to-house encounters.

PRISONERS WHO FOUGHT IN THE WEST.

Prisoners brought from Rawa Russka include Germans who had fought on the Western front a fortnight ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FORCES CROSS DNIESTER.

RUSSIANS SEVERELY PUNISH THEM.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

A communiqué says:—In the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg the enemy on Tuesday evening and all day on Wednesday sought with extraordinary persistence to advance along the Lemberg-Berejany railway, but our vigorous counter-attack baffled his attempts.

A desperate battle is proceeding along the front, Jurawno-Demeszkowicz, and is developing in our favour. Great German forces crossed to the left of the Dniester on Wednesday morning in the Rozary district. They suffered enormous losses, and were driven back to the river. They were forced to act on the defensive under the most difficult conditions, partly crowded on islands in the river and partly clinging to the left bank.

Austrians crossed the left bank near Martynovo and Roudnyay, but an impetuous Russian counter-attack flung them back to the river. We had taken 1,740 prisoners up till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Austrians were desperately resisting in houses close to the river. Our heavy and light artillery was most effective here in these actions. The Russians on Tuesday took the offensive on the Dniester, to the south-east of Nijnioff, and approached the strongly-fortified mount Bezymianna. After digging themselves in, the Russians at dawn on Wednesday furiously stormed the position. The enemy did not wait for the bayonet, but fled in disorder to the second line. The Russians, close on their heels, entered the works and bayoneted almost the whole of the garrison, and captured prisoners 212 which remained.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH PROGRESS IN LORRAINE.

PARIS, June 24th.

To-day's communiqué says:—There have been only a few infantry actions north of Arras to-day, and some mine-exploding and cannonading in Champagne.

A German attack on the heights of the Meuse was repulsed, while the French captured two works in Lorraine.

IMPETUOUS BRITISH INFANTRY.

EXTREMELY DESPERATE FIGHTING AT HOOGE.

LONDON, June 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters of the British Army says that the infantry fighting at Hooge was desperate in the extreme. Such was the impetuosity of the British that the enemy trenches were carried in a few minutes. None of the enemy's devices could check the khaki figures dashing forward in the grey light of the dawn. Numbers of Germans bolted, and thus escaped. The remainder were bayoneted or captured.

The demoralisation of the prisoners, composed mostly of Wurtembergers and Badenese, was complete. They dropped their rifles and prayed for mercy, evidently expecting to be shot on the spot. The British artillery preparation was almost perfect. Shells of all calibres were poured on to the entanglements, so that the men were not troubled by wire. The shells tore breaches through the trenches, and the British rushed through like an avalanche. First went the Royal Fusiliers, throwing bombs, but at their very heels in this glorious charge by the infantry prominent were the Liverpool Scottish. Traversing a zone played over by German shells they took the German second line. None faltered, and when the first fighting finished at dusk the British had established an immensely superior new line.

The German counter-attacks were very half-hearted. The enemy made the usual signal of failure by a cannonade with gas shells.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRIGHTFULNESS AT ARRAS.

ANGRY GERMANS SHELL AN AMBULANCE.

PARIS, June 24th. 5.05 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—Cannonade has been ceaseless northward of Souchez. The Germans have re-bombarded Arras.

The communiqué affirms that an ambulance of the Holy Sacrament suffered especially, and that nuns and nurses were killed.

The Germans were quite unable to take the conquered ground in Lorraine.

The French, in the recent fighting along the Fecht, captured 25 officers, 63 non-commissioned officers, and 638 men.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN GALLIOLI.

AN IMPORTANT GAIN.

PARIS, June 24th.

The official French account of the fighting in Gallipoli described in the report issued by the (British) Press Bureau yesterday says there was a brilliant bayonet charge by a battalion of the Foreign Legion. A battalion of Zouaves at six o'clock in the evening gained the day on the French right. They stormed the position for ten minutes.

The communiqué adds significantly:—Notwithstanding the desperation of the fighting, we took prisoners, including officers. The important point about the success is that we captured the ground commanding the head of the Kerovesdere ravine, which the Turks had defended desperately for months.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, June 24th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary of War), said that arrangements for the removal of large numbers of wounded in the early battles at the Dardanelles were deficient, but they must remember that the whole coast was under shellfire, and there was a shortage of ships and hospitals. To-day the arrangements included the provision of two hospital ships for the Indian troops, and twelve for the British, which would be employed to evacuate cases direct to Egypt, Malta, and Great Britain. Ample hospital accommodation was available, likewise medical personnel, including consultants.

A convalescent hospital has now been organised locally. The matter is constantly engaging the attention of the War Office.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WAR ON TRAWLERS.

LONDON, June 24th.

Seven trawlers were torpedoed in the North Sea on Wednesday evening. A steamer picked up the crews of two of the vessels.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN GENERAL ATTACK RESUMED.

LONDON, June 25th.

A telegram from Udine says that after heavy storms the general attack by the Italians has been resumed with greater violence. They find stronger and better organised resistance on the part of the Austrians, whose numerous defences were prepared years before the outbreak of war. They include many lines of entrenchments, tunnels, galleries, caves concealing artillery, excavated rocks and false trenches, meant to deceive the enemy, also ditches and traps innumerable, forming a complete labyrinth.

During the fighting on the spurs of Montecroce a shot from an Italian big gun fell on a rock trench at Montecroce and the debris swept half a company of Austrians over the precipice.

Many Austrian regiments have been sent back to Galicia as the Slavs and Czechs refused to fight the Italians. One battery was discovered carefully firing into the air.

INTENSE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, June 24th.

Fighting has been much more intense along the whole front, heavy guns, and those of medium calibre, playing a great part. The enemy tried night-attacks at many points, but failed to recapture the ground won by the Italians yesterday. The Austrians were particularly persistent in their counter-attacks at Frekofel, but were defeated by artillery and bomb-throwing. They left hundreds of dead on the field.

The communiqué adds:—The Austrians are now endeavouring to install heavy guns along the Upper Isonzo.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGIAN SUCCESS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

HAVRE, June 25th.

It is officially reported that a Belgian column has captured Kimmisene, an important station on the north-eastern shore of Lake Kiwa in German East Africa, and destroyed the fortifications.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA AND SIAM.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO TERMINATE IT.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Daily Telegraph says that the Government has decided to terminate trading with the enemy in China and Siam.

It is understood that a month of grace will be allowed.

Mr. Anderson, President of the China Association, recently again approached the Board of Trade with arguments for a complete stoppage of this trade.

LONDON, June 25th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Government had decided to prohibit trading with the enemy in China from a date to be announced later by Proclamation.

ARMY OF MUNITION-MAKERS.

RECRUITING THROUGHOUT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 25th.

The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions of war opened on Thursday evening, when every Town Hall in the country became a recruiting depot and every Labour Bureau official a Recruiting Sergeant for Mr. Lloyd George's new Army of Munition Makers.

The Bureau in the 27 London Boroughs were besieged with applicants.

The Scottish section of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers anticipated the provisions of the Munitions Bill, after the visit of their delegates to the Front, by enrolling a so-called War Squad for shell production. Over 8,000 applications were received to the 22nd inst.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

COMMISSIONS FOR SKILLED PERSONS.

LONDON, June 24th.

Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary for War), in reply to Mr. E. Jardine, said that arrangements had been made to employ as officers and non-commissioned officers persons who were skilled in chemical analysis, etc., in duties in connection with poisonous gases, poisoned wells, new explosives, etc. Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry would be eligible for such commissions.

MONTENEGHINS AGAIN ACTIVE.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SCUTARI.

ROME, June 24th.

The Montenegrin Army arrived on the outskirts of Scutari on the 22nd inst., after dispersing some hundreds of Albanians, who offered a weak resistance.

VALUABLE SEIZURES.

A Montenegrin tug seized two Austrian Lloyd ships and a coal-barge large at Sanjovanni Medine, and took them to Antivari as prizes of war.

LUXEMBURG'S FLIGHT.

THREATENED WITH COMPLETE LACK OF BREAD.

BERNE, June 24th.

Luxemburg, threatened with a complete lack of bread, has appealed to Switzerland to help her. The latter has arranged to send forthrightly a supply of flour, the distribution of which will be under the supervision of a Swiss officer.

GERMANS AT LIBERTY IN INDIA.

ARE THEY SUFFICIENTLY CONTROLLED?

LONDON, June 24th.

In the House of Commons several members put questions with reference to the alleged inadequacy of the supervision of the Germans still at liberty in India, especially missionaries.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India) said:—The supervision in each case is what the Raj considers requisite. I am quite ready to trust the Raj, which has acted with great vigour in this matter. The control of aliens in India has been more strict than here.

WORK FOR GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Government has decided to allow the German prisoners to assist in harvesting near the places of detention.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NO SIGN OF WAR-WEARINESS.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The Vorwärts (Berlin) endeavours to give a clear picture of the situation in Russia, and says that to-day in Russia there is no sign of war-weariness. The people are patriotically supporting the Government's policy, and the Government, in return, are not disinclined to offer concessions to the people.

SULTAN OPERATED UPON.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

A message from Constantinople says that the Sultan was successfully operated upon for stone in the bladder on the advice of a specialist summoned from Berlin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

LARGE COMPENSATION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, June 24th.

The British Government in a Memorandum details the steps taken to minimise inconvenience to neutral commerce, due to British restrictions on enemy trade. It enumerates special concessions made to America, and mentions that a total of 2450,000 has been paid to American claimants, which exceeds the amounts realised by the sale of cargoes.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL RESOURCES TO BE REGISTERED.

LONDON, June 24th.

In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that Mr. Long will next week introduce a Bill providing for a register of the national resources.

AN AEROPLANE FROM THE MALAY STATES.

GIFT OF A CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECT.

LONDON, June 25th.

The Army Council has accepted the offer of an aeroplane from Eu Tong Sen, an Unofficial Member of the Council of the Federated Malay States.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, June 22nd.

The Cabinet has sent in its resignation owing to the loan failure.

[FROM THE MANILA "GABUNNEWS."]

THE COMMAND OF THE U.S. PACIFIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Rear-Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, who is to succeed Admiral Walter C. Cowles in command of the Far Eastern squadron of the United States Navy, will arrive on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, which sailed from San Francisco on June 12th.

[OVERSEAS SERVICE.]

GERMAN PRISONERS CULTIVATE SWAMPS.

SHANGHAI, June 18th.

Since the French Government has refused to mitigate the brutal treatment of German civil and military prisoners in tropical Africa, the German Government has decided to retaliate.

This retaliation will take the form of compelling the French war prisoners to cultivate swamps, though nothing will be neglected which is necessary for their well-being and health.

[Other telegrams will be found on page 6.]

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

ADVENTURES OF A WIT.

The Crown sued Ngai Po-law for the sum of \$12.00, for rates.

The solicitor for the defence stated that the defendant was in Penang, and that the writ had been served in an empty house.

The Crown Solicitor—it seems to have found its way into the hands of a solicitor. (Laughter.) The defendant is served with a writ with the utmost regularity every quarter.

The case was adjourned.

BELEATED "PARTICULARS."

In another case, Mr. R. C. Faithfull complained that a fortnight ago his lordship ordered his friend (Mr. Mason) to furnish "particulars" and he had taken 13 of the 14 days. He had not had time to go through them, and he could not go on with the case unless the counter-claim was struck out. (Laughter.) He asked for his costs.

Mr. Mason said he thought his friend would withdraw his claim when he had read through the particulars.

The case was put over to the 9th July.

LANDLORD v. TENANT.

In the case in which H. Mace, 98d, Wanchai Road, sued A. O. Bower, storehouseman, "B" Block, Married Quarters, Queen's Road East, for \$73.41 for rental and lighting of one half of 98d, Wanchai Road, Mr. Justice Hazeland decided in favour of the defendant (represented by Mr. Gardiner) on the point submitted by the latter that the writ was premature, so far as concerned the last item \$35.41 damages for vacating the premises without notice.

Mr. P. S. Dixon (for the plaintiff) said he would go on with the case.

Judgment was given for plaintiff in respect to the sum of \$38.41 paid into Court. The hearing of evidence in regard to the last item will take place on Friday at 11.30.

The Cambridge Review, in their fourth War List just published, states that 8,500 Cambridge men are on active service. Up to May 11th 238 had been killed in action, or by sickness, 216 had been wounded, and 61 are prisoners. Ninety-four had been mentioned in despatches, 15 had won the D.S.O., 18 the Military Cross, and 2 the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The name of Captain H. K. Hughes, of the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, appears among the list of killed in Belgium and France published in the weekly edition of The Times dated May 21st. Captain Hughes was in Hongkong with his regiment, and made many friends in the Colony.

In the list of casualties of wounded issued under date May 11th is Lieutenant Eric C. Guinness of the Royal Irish Regiment. He is the son of Mr. Cecil Guinness, a well-known member of the staff and branch manager in the East of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Second-Lieutenant L. de Berniere Smith, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and of Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford, was seriously wounded near Ypres on May 3rd. He is now in hospital at Boulogne, where it is hoped he will make a speedy recovery. Mr. Smith is a son of Mr. de Berniere Smith, the London manager of the China and Japan Trading Co.

Second-Lieut. L. C. H. Squire (of the Staff of Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd.) joined the 7th London Regiment (T.F.) on August 5th as a private, being 23 years of age that day. His promotion to lance-corporal came soon after joining his regiment, and on being proposed for a commission by his colonel he was accepted and gazetted while at the front. He died of wounds received during a recent prolonged battle.

Lieut. Kenneth Lambert, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., was killed in action on May 10. He was the second son of Mr. Frank Lambert, of Langholm, Beverley, and Hull. He was 25 years of age and had been with his regiment in Hongkong and also in Singapore. He did special work at Hankow, when he was stationed there with a detachment during the Chinese revolution. He returned to England in January last.

Mr. Alexander Glen Swire was killed in action near Ypres, on May 13th, aged 18. Second-Lieut. Swire was in the Essex Yeomanry, and was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swire, Hillingdon, Harlow, Essex. Mr. John Swire is senior partner of Messrs. John Swire & Son, Second-Lieut. Swire left Eton at the end of July last, and obtained a commission in the Essex Yeomanry soon after the outbreak of the war.

A casualty list from Egypt, issued at Sidi Barrani on the 5th inst., gives as killed Major A. G. Cowan, 74 Punjab. Major Cowan (or Captain Cowan as he was then) was with his regiment in Hongkong last year. He was married and had two children. Mrs. Cowan was with her husband in Hongkong and there are many friends in the Colony, who will deeply sympathise with her in her bereavement.

Captain George Mount Dundas Mount, 1st Batt. London Regt. Royal Fusiliers (T.F.), was killed in action on May 10th. Capt. Mount was for many years with Messrs. Sanjivandas, Buttery & Co., Penang, and whilst there was an active member of the Penang Volunteers. At the time of King Edward's Coronation Mr. Mount went home from the Straits Settlements with the volunteer contingent, on which occasion he was the recipient of the King's medal. On his retirement from the East and settlement at home he joined the Territorials, and has always taken great interest in the movement. Soon after the war broke out the battalion was sent to Malta and transferred in February to Flanders. He was much interested in rubber companies, and was on the directorate of some 10 planting companies. Two years ago he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. Capt. Mount leaves a widow.

Captain Thos. L. Shelford, who was in command of the Gobyth when she was sunk in the Dardanelles on 12th inst., was well known on the China Station. Capt. Shelford entered the Royal Navy in January, 1893, and was a sub-lieutenant in the battleship, China, November, 1890, and navigator of the Peacock, on the China Station, February, 1892, to April, 1893, being promoted to lieutenant in April, 1892. From October, 1895, to December, 1895, he was navigator of the Albatross, the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, and after that of the Royal Sovereign, in the Mediterranean, April, 1897, to August, 1902. He was navigator of the Levenham, September, 1902, and of the Glory (flagship of Sir Cyprian Bridge and of Sir Gerard Noel) on the China Station, January, 1903, to October, 1905, and was advanced to commander in 1903, and to captain in 1908. After other posts he was appointed to the battleship Gobyth in May, 1913, and for charge of a group of Third Fleet ships. Captain Shelford, who was 45 years of age, was the second son of the late Hon. Thomas Shelford, C.M.G., of Singapore, and partner in Messrs. Paterson and Simons. His brother, Mr. W. H. Shelford, also sat on the Legislative Council in Singapore, and is at present a director of Messrs. Paterson, Simons

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Far Eastern News.
Hongkong.
Killed at the Front.
Funeral of Mrs. H. Cook.
Leading Articles:—
"God Bless the Prince of Wales."
The Alban Economy in England.
The Railway in China.
Anti-Malaria Measures in Hongkong.
Random Reflections.
Railway Expenditure in Hongkong.
The Swatow Hotel Fire.
Trial by Torture in Anhui.
Correspondence:—
Hongkong Police Reserve.
Brutal Assault on British Ladies.
Financial Position of Salt Gabelle.
The Law Courts.
Passenger Lists.
The Alleged Seditious Publication.
Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Feking Notes.
The Sale of Opium in Kwangtung.
Opium-Suppression in Peking.
Foreign Trade of China.
Trade and the War.
Trade with Germany in China.
Trade and Japanese Political Control.
Hongkong Tramway Co.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
Trams and Trenches.
Hongkong Tramways Co.
Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
Examination Results.
Shipping Notes.
Local Sport.
New Dredging Work on the Huangpu.
Company Meetings:—
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Telegrams.
Commercial.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office
to addresses sent; including postage 34
cents each.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable
in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong 26th June, 1915.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

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manded by the Queen to thank
Mr. Darlington for a copy of his
Handbook."
"Nothing better could be wished for."
— *British Weekly*.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."
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Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

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AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

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60 Illustrations.
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10 Maps 6s.

ENVIRONS.

NORTH WALES. 10 Maps 6s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

59 Illustrations.
12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,
Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley,
Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford,
Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells,
Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth,
Dolgelly, Harlech, Crickethell, Porthcerry,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettystown, Isle of
Wight and Channel Islands should send for
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS in each.

In THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD
a Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout
the World.

LYNGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & CO.,
LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying
agents for British or Continental goods.
Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-
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our customers' interests our first aim.
Five expert buyers, with capable staffs,
manage different departments, buying
with greatest care every class of goods,
giving our customers all the advantages
of wide experience, and ensuring their
requirements being rightly supplied at
lowest prices and best discounts.

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Whitcomb, London.

Telegrams, "Keymer, London," Est. 1844
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INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes
the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion are diseased, and
the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss
of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural
consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack
of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must
inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a
most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn
causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened
with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises
from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-
indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot
weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and
more frequently from care and worry which exhaust
the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and
reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid
in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild
and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the
weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give
you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active
kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect Blood-Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion,
Constipation, Headaches, Nausea, Vomiting, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and
all other Skin Affections.

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PILLS

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at 6d. each, post free, in boxes of 12, by THE W. H. CONSTANCE CO., Ltd.,
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TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH HEROES.

MORE VICTORIA CROSSES
AWARDED.

LONDON, June 24th.

The following have been awarded the
Victoria Cross:—

Colour-Sergeant F. HALL (8th Canadians).

At Ypres he twice attempted in the
face of a very heavy enfilading fire to
rescue a wounded man 16 yards from a
trench. He was in the act of lifting
up the man when he was mortally
wounded in the head.

Lance-Sergeant W. BECHER (London
Regiment).

When a very fierce bombardment was
frequently blowing in a breastwork
he elected to remain with a mere hand-
ful of men after the troops near had
withdrawn, and maintained the position
with great gallantry during the
day, rapidly firing at the enemy 150
yards distant whenever he collected for
an attack. There is little doubt that
the bold front presented by Sergt. Be-
cher prevented the enemy from breaking
through the Wiltjo Road, and averted
an attack on the flank of one of our
Divisions.

Lance-Corporal F. FISHER (13th Canadians).

He, at St. Julien, advanced with a
machine-gun under heavy fire and most
gallantly assisted in covering the retreat
of a battery, losing four of his gun-team,
after which he obtained four more men,
returned to the firing-line, and was killed
while bringing his machine-gun into
action under the heaviest fire in order to
cover the advance of the supports.

Private W. MARINER (King's Rifles).

During a violent thunderstorm at Cam-
brian he left his trench, crept through the
German entanglements to the emplacement
of a German machine-gun which had been
damaging our parapets and hindering our
work parties. After climbing to the top
of the German parapet he threw a bomb
into the roof of the gun emplacement and
heard some groaning and the enemy
fleeing. A quarter-of-an-hour later he
heard some of the enemy coming back. He
climbed to the other side of the emplace-
ment and threw another bomb among them
with his left hand. He then lay still while
the Germans opened a heavy fire on the
wire entanglements behind him. Only
after an hour's wait was he able to crawl
back to his own trench. Before starting
he requested his Sergeant to open fire on
the enemy's trenches as soon as he had
thrown the bomb. Private Mariner was
out alone for an hour and a half in carry-
ing out this gallant work.

Captain F. BEHRENS (Canadian Medical
Service).

On the 25th April, at Ypres, under a
heavy fire, he directed the removal of
wounded from a dressing-station which
was being heavily shelled. He attempted
to carry a wounded officer to a place of
safety, and remained with him under fire
when he was unable to carry him any fur-
ther.

Lieutenant G. ROUPPEL (East Surreys).

During the bombardment of Hill 60,
though he was suffering from several
wounds, he remained at his post, and led
his Company in repelling a strong attack.
His wounds were hurriedly dressed, and
he insisted on returning to the trench,
which was again bombarded very severely.
When the Company had been dangerously
weakened he went to Headquarters over a
fire-swept ground and brought up, in the
face of a very heavy fire, reinforcements
with which he held the position throughout
the night until relieved. His magnificent
courage, devotion to duty, and tenacity
undoubtedly inspired his men to hold out
till the end.

CALUMNIATING THE GREEK
GOVERNMENT.

ATHENS, June 25th.
The paper *Hestia* states that the Entente
Powers have complained to the Greek
Government that a Commission of Turkish
and German officers are openly recruiting
Turks in Greek Macedonia.
M. Gournaris denies the report that the
local authorities are privy to these pro-
ceedings. He has ordered an immediate
inquiry. M. Gournaris adds: "The
story has been concocted in order to
calumniate the Government by represent-
ing it as hostile to the Entente Powers."

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON
TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, June 25th.
At to-day's meeting of the Board of
Trade officers between Mr. Runciman and
the representatives of the cotton opera-
tives the situation was discussed. Mr.
Runciman submitted proposals with a
view to improving the relations between
masters and men. A second meeting is
to be held next week.

LATER.

At yesterday's meeting Mr. Runciman
raised the question of the Cotton Opera-
tives Union becoming parties to the pro-
posals contained in the Munitions Bill
for dealing with labour during the war,
involving compulsory arbitration.
The matter was discussed at consider-
able length, but the men wished to study
the Bill before deciding.

ARMY CADETSHIPS.

LONDON, June 25th.
It is announced that examinations will
be held on the 21st September for not less
than 175 Cadetships at Woolwich, 200 at
Sandhurst and 100 at Quetta. The usual
contributions from parents will not be
required, apart from the 25s for initial
expenses. Cadets will receive an allow-
ance of 3/- per day in England and 4/-
in Quetta, and on receiving their commis-
sion an outfit allowance of £50.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Birthday Honours include the fol-
lowing:—

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH (C.B.).

Temporary-Major-General R. Wap-
share, Brigadier-General F. W. A.
Anderson, C. W. Jacob, A. E. Holland, A.
Stokes, R. D. Petrie, H. N. Margant, A.
Cobbe, F. Hayworth, S. D. Brown, A.
Lyndenbell, S. Westcott, R. Lecky, R.
Wanless-O'Gowan, A. A. Chichester, W.
A. Robinson, E. E. Carter, S. Winter, E.
Feetham, G. de Barrow, J. Twiss, H.
Taggart, Colonel S. Westcott, E. Georges,
O. Wolleydod, R. J. Geddes, S. H.
Powell, L. A. Gordon, H. J. Everett, M.
Holt, J. Meek, T. Horn, W. T. Swan, G.
Rundle, H. Carr, S. Moores, L. G. Gol-
don, V. Ormsby, J. McC. Maxwell, R.
P. Le O. Peichard, R. Ronaldson, F. M.
Wilson, G. Widdicombe, F. Duesbeon, R.
Bowler-Butler, W. W. O. Beveridge, W.
Price, P. Burney, H. A. Moy, W. Her-
ringham, Sir A. E. Wright, F. F. Bur-
chard; also five Canadian and two Aus-
tralian officers.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE (O.M.G.).

There are created 120 additional Com-
panions of the Order of St. Michael and
St. George, including the undermen-
tioned:—H. B. Wright, G. B. Sheppard, H.
Stainforth, D. Drake-Brockman, J. P.
Heaney, H. A. Lindsay, C. Bowle,
Evans, C. Murray, C. H. C. Moore, N.
M. Stevens, F. Wall, O. Gunning, H. E.
Pryce, and four Chaplains.

NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

The following are promoted Major-Gen-
erals:—R. K. Montgomery, E.
Inouville, Williams, J. E. Capper, R.
Finney, E. A. Fanshawe, G. M. Kirk-
patrick, H. E. Stanton, G. Forester-
Walker, C. T. Dawkins, W. Hyeroff, R.
Fanshawe-Fanshawe, P. Hobbs, Hon. F.
Gordon, W. R. Marshall, G. H. Powke,
E. Perceval, W. P. Braithwaite, Hon. W.
Lambton, C. M. Dobell, and F. S. Maude.

NEW BRIGADE-MAJORS.

The following are promoted Brigade-
Majors:—W. B. James, H. J. MacAnd-
rew, A. Skeen, A. G. Stewart, H. L.
Tomkins.

THE D.S.O.

The Distinguished Service Order is
awarded to the following Indian Army
Officers:—H. B. Baird, B. Lukin, J. H.
K. Stewart, L. R. Vaughan, and J.
Villiers-Stuart.

THE MILITARY CROSS.

The Military Cross is awarded to the
following Indian Officers:—B. Brock, M.
Hamer, and H. L. Watkin.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CON-
STRUCTION COMPANY, LTD.

Report of the Directors, presented to
the ninth annual general meeting, held
at Basildon House, Moorgate Street, Lon-
don, E.C., on 27th May.

The directors submit the Company's
accounts for the year to 31st December,
1914, with which the audited accounts
from Shanghai have been incorporated.

The accounts show a profit of £23,602
10s., which comprises with £24,730 1s. 8d.
for 1913, including £1,300 7s. 2d.,
the amount brought forward from the pre-
ceding year, the total standing to the
credit of profit and loss account,
before making any appropriations, was

£48,332 17 9

There has been

transferred to

reserve for re-
newals account...£10,000 0 0

And there has been

applied in reduc-
tion of the pre-
liminary expenses

account 1,000 0 0

Disposable balance...£38,332 17 9

The directors recommend the

payment of a dividend of 6

per cent. for the year (less

income tax) 19,200 0 0

Leaving to be carried forward £4,702 17 9

The loss by exchange on subsidiary coin-
age in 1914 was £28,038, which is equal to
84 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

Profits have been converted into sterling
at an average rate of 1s. 9d. to the Mex-
ican dollar, as against 2s. for the pre-
ceding year. During the year the increased
depreciation of subsidiary coinage, and
the fall in the exchange of silver into
sterling, combined to affect profits adver-
sely to the extent of over £27,000 as com-
pared with the Company's experience in
these respects in 1913.

For the first half of the year the num-
ber of passengers, and the amount of gross
receipts and operating profits, showed a
satisfactory expansion, which was to a
large extent neutralised during the
remainder of the year by the less favour-
able conditions following upon the out-
break of war.

Thirteen new motor cars and fifteen new
trailer cars were completed during the
year, and a further ten new motor cars
have been completed since the close of
the year. These additions bring the totals
up to ninety motor cars and fifty-five
trailers, as compared with the sixty-five
motor cars with which the Company com-
menced operations.

Railless traction was introduced with
seven cars in Fokien Road in November
last with satisfactory results on regards
receipts, but was suspended in consequence
of the road bed being found unsuitable.

Fokien Road is accordingly to be recon-
structed in concrete, to the initial cost of
which the Company will make a moderate
contribution. Traffic conditions will be
materially improved by the reconstruction,
and the Municipal Council will
reduce the charge to the Company for road
maintenance.

The directors announce with great
regret the death of their colleague, the late
General Albert Thys.



**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	KARMALA	Noon	See Special
OF CALL	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	2nd July	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	KASHGAR	About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	6th July	Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	Noon	Freight, and
OF CALL	Capt. J. T. Jeffery	17th July	Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:-

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 25th June, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 27th June, 11 A.M.
HOIHOW	"SINGAN"	On 28th June, 11 A.M.
WEIHOW and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th June, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI" "TAMING" and "TEAN" Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SS. "SHANGHAI LINE" THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN" and the SS. "KANGHOU", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW", and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon; fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wossung.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 25th June, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 27th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 2nd July, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 21st June, 1915.

AGENTS.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	29th June	On 17th July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	15th July	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	22nd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	23rd Aug.	On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10..RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
NEW YORK	£60.
SAN FRANCISCO	£45.
SALE	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES.

SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND

VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to:-

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 29.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Y. CIOTAT"	On 30th June.
(Without Transshipment)		
MARSEILLES, SAIGON and PORTS	"CHILL"	On 26th June, at 1 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong. Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta. State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.

TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, PEANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "TACOMA MARU" ... P. Hamlin ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at 3 P.M. These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "GHOSH MARU" ... S. N. Moto ... SUNDAY, 4th July, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIJIN MARU" ... K. Murakami ... SUNDAY, 27th June, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer "KEIJO MARU" ... IMAIZUMI ... WEDNESDAY, 30th JUNE, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passenger and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Son Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
P.M.		about	about Noon			
June 21	KARMALA	June 28	July 2	MDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 3
July 19	SARDINIA	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 28
Aug. 16	KASHGAR	July 26	July 30	MALWA	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
	MAITA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 28	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
		Sept. 6	Sept. 11	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	£70.	£105.
2nd Saloon	"A"	£42.	£63.
	"B"	£44.	£66.
1st Saloon	"A"	£65.	£99.
2nd Saloon	"A"	£40.	£60.
	"B"	£42.	£63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y.H.A.M.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'elles if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
KARMALA	July 19	July 26	July 31	Aug. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 15
KASHGAR	Aug. 16	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 17
NOVARA	Sept. 27	Oct. 7	Oct. 13	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Nov. 26
SEMLA	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Dec. 1	Dec. 9
NANKIN	Oct. 23	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23
NYANZA						

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £84 Single; £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £37 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £60 Single, 2nd Saloon £30 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:-

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	AND DEPARTMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KATORI MARU	Capt. B. Kato	20,000	THURSDAY, 1st July, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	Capt. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	TAMBA MARU	Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Capt. Komatsubara	12,500	THURSDAY, 8th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	Capt. Takeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HITACHI MARU	Capt. Tomimaga	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	IYO MARU	Capt. Okamoto	12,500	MONDAY, 5th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	MONDAY, 5th July.
SHANGHAI and KOBE				
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Capt. Tomimaga	13,500	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Capt. Wada	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 1st July.
KAMO	16,000 "	Thurs., 15th July.
MISHIMA	20,000 "	Thurs., 29th July.
MISHIMA	16,000 "	Thurs., 12th Aug.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
TAMBA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 29th June.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	Thurs., 8th July.
SADO	13,500 "	Tues., 27th July.
AWA	12,500 "	Thurs., 10th Aug.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to:-

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 194.

